From the Wabash Courier. THE NAPOLEAN STAR. BY G. W. CUTTER, ESQ.

Bonaparte used to say that this star made its first appearance at the hour of his birth, and that, by consulting it, he could always tell when good fortune awaited him: for then it glowed with unusual brilliancy, but grew palid and hueless when disaster or defeat was about to be-

O'er Ajaccio's spires, Corsica's isle, And ocean's breast that foamed the while, But seen from distant realms of earth, That star arose to hail my birth, And light me to the haughtiest throne That any, save the Gods, have known. At least that e'er was bought with blood, At least that e'er was bodgin with not From Indus to the Volga's flood. In haleyon peace and battle fray I've read my fortunes in its ray, When midst Night's gorgeous coronal Of millions, it outshone them all; Or, tempest rob'd, its cheering beam Blaced where no other dated to gleam Blazed where no other dared to gleam My midnight vigils to beguile I've watched its image in the Nile; And where the Magi used to gaze
To form the horoscope of kings,
I've joyed to see its silver blaze
Fall on my Eagle's folded wings.

O'er Mount St. Bernard's awful height, read'ly o'er the brow of night, What time my meteor banners rose O'er avalanche and Alpine snows, And gathered up those mighty crowds Around my standard in the clouds; And still more brilliant did it rise Above the smoke-enveloped skies Of Mincio, Wagram, Marengo, And Hohenlinden's blushing snow; When drooped my ensigns o er the field Where empires had been taught to yield, And brighter still, and brighter glowed, As on the mighty deluge flowed, That to my very feet swept down The Bourbon and the iron crown And redder still, and redder beam'd, Till Venice, Naples, Rome were mine, fy banners o'er the Tagus streamed, And flamed along the Rhine.

And yet, thou bright and glorious star! And yet, thou oright and giorious su Thou'st tempted even me too far; I trembled as thy light grew tame O'er Moscow's rolling sea of flame, And saw a hundred thousand lay In death beneath thy frozen ray: That instant from my grasp was hurl'd The Ægis of a crouching world, And, o'er the retrospect of blood,
A musing, powerless man, I stood,
Till round my throbbing brow, accurst,
The crumbling Krimlin's cinders burst.
I did not weep, I did not pray,
I wished not to survive that day;
And I had perished with a smile,
Beneath so grand a fungary bile. Beneath so grand a funeral pile; But Beuhernois and Murat bore Me, struggling, in their arms away, Where hilt and rowel red with gore, My famished ranks had won that day.

Once more from Elba's pictured plain I saw thee, o'er the Ægean main, So fiercely glow, so redly shine, I thought the world again was mine; And springing to my glorious France, I bared my bosom to her lance, And wept, tho' fallen, still to see, Of all my veteran soldiery, Not one but still, to shield my life, And freely, e'er my blood had flown,
A nation would have poured its own.
But, treacherous star! what boots to tell The grief—the agony—the hell—
That wrung my heart, as palid grew
Thy blaze o'er damning Warterloo,
Where urged my bugles wild alarms,
The few against the world in arms;
While yet the iron storm was driven, And gushed the war-clouds crimson rain, I saw thy light retreat from heaven, And set-to rise-no, ne'er again.

## From the New York Star. VICTORIA.

The queen, you know, was eighteen in May She is an agreeable looking young woman, with a blonde complexion, (not a clear blonde, but the sudden hue which people get who reside for some time in London.) Her eyes and hair are light. She wears her hair in the plainest manner, usually drawn behind her ears. In the back it is dressed a la Grecq. Her forehead is good, the skin light on it, but not so tight as to give the glassy appearance of polished marble, which looks very appearance of polished marble, which looks very ugly. The lips rather full, pouting, and red. Her teeth are regular, and not particularly white, nor does she show them much when she speaks. Her nose is almost aqueline, and I would call it her best feature. She has rather high cheek bones,

warrants. Her head sits well upon it. Her waist is small. Her hands and feet are small the hands white and plump, with taper fingers, loaded with many neat rings.

The fact is, she sits as if she was five feet five inches high, and she stands more than three inches less. This is owing to her legs being disproportionably short. This disproportion causes her to walk indifferently-waddling along in fact.

To carry off her want of height, she is fond, on state occasions, of having her train borne by two very little pages-youngsters of ten years old. But as ill luck would have it, the Marchioness of Wellesley, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Countess of Mulgrave, Dutchess of Sutherland, and other ladies about her person, are tall women, and the contrast makes the Queen appear of lower stature than she really is. Her mother is a tall, well made, dark haired brunette, with remarkably fine eyes. Her father, like the rest of the royal family, was over the middle stature.

Very little is now said about the Queen's marriage. Methinks she has quite time enough to think of that some years to come. They say, indeed, that Lord Elphinstone is coming back from India, and that she had a penchant for him. -How far this is true, there can be no means at present of ascertaining. On one point there is no dispute—the Queen may legally espouse a subject, if it so please her.

Autumn .- The first severe frost had come, and the miraculous change had passed upon the leaves which is known only in America. The blood-red sugar maple, with a leaf brighter and more delicate than a Circassian lip, stood here and there in the forest, like the Sultan's standard turned out along the edges of the woods, like a lining of the palest gold; the broad sycamore and inflicted on her .- Mobile Chronicle. the fan-like catalpa flaunted their saffron foliage in

sumptuous dyes, like a stricken monarch, gathering his robes of state about him, to die royally in his purple; the tall poplar, with its minaret of silver leaves stood blanched, like a coward, in the dying forest, burdening every breeze with its complainings; the hickory, paled through its enduring green; the bright berries of the mountain ash, flushed with a more sanguine glory in the unobstructed sun; the gaudy tulip tree, the Sybarite of vegetation, stripped of its golden cups, still drank the intoxicating light of noon-day in leaves, than which the lip of an Indian shell was never more delicately tinted; the still deeper dyed vines of the lavish wilderness, perishing with the noble things whose summer they had shared, outshone them in their decline, as a woman, in her death, is heavenlier than the being on whom, in life, she leaned; and, alone and unsympathising in this universal decay, outlaws from nature, stood the fir and the hemlock, their frowning and sombre heads darker and less lovely than ever, in contrast with the death-struck glory of their companions.

The dull colors of English autumnal foliage

give you no conception of this marvellous phenomenon. The change there is gradual; in America it is the work of a night—of a single frost.

in the morning to a spectacle like this!

It is as if a myriad of rainbows were laced through the tree tops—as if the sun-sets of a summer-gold, purple, and crimson-had been fused new deluge of light and color over the wilderness. It is as if every leaf in those countless trees had been painted to outflush the tulip-as if, by some electric miracle, the dyes of the earth's heart had struck upward, and her crystals and ores, her sapphires, hyacinths and rubies, had let forth their the forest, and, like the angels that, in olden time, entered the bodies of the dying, reanimate the perishing leaves, and revel an hour in their bravery. N. P. Willis.

THE TAILOR'S FIRST LOVE .- Just after I was calf-love. Never shall I forget it. I was growing yellow hair hung down, like a flax wig, the length of my lantern jaws, which looked, notwithstanding my yapness and stiff abpetite, as if eating, and below the elbows. The haunch-buttons on the contrary, appeared to have taken a strong liking to the shoulders, a little below which they showed haze. Oh! but I must have been a bonny lad. My first flame was the minister's lassie, Jesse, a buxom and forward quean, two or three years older than myself. I used to set looking at her in the kirk, and felt a droll confusion when our een electric elements of a great political storm, brandmet. It dirled through my heart like a dart, and I looked down at my psalm book, sheeping and blushing. Fain would I have spoken to her, but it would not do; my courage aye failed me at the regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in pinch, though she whiles gave me a smile when the Lazarhouses of overtaxed and discontented she passed me. She used to go to the well every parishes, hated and detested from their youth to night with her two stoups, to draw water, after the manner of the Israelites, at gloaming; so I thought of watching, to give her two apples which I had carried in my pouch for more than a week for that purpose. How she laughed when I slaped them great cementing qualities that bind us together a into her hand, and brushed by without speaking! into her hand, and brushed by without speaking!
Stood at the bottom of the close listening, and heard her laughing till she was like to split. My heart flappt in my breast like a pair of fanners.

It was a moment of henvenly hope; but I saw Jamie Groom, the blacksmith, who I awe jealoused was my rival, coming down to the well. I saw her give him one of the apples; and hearing him early with the president of a President.

Eighl. That the officers shall consist of a President Vice President Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined. Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President. myself on the little stool by the fire-side, and the it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oping of this Association whenever it may be declared as my mother's wheel humburn. hamely sound of my mother's wheel bum-bum- pressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proming in my lug, like a gentle lullaby.

BEAUTIES OF LITIGATION .- A case recently and her face when looked at in front appears too came before the Court of Common Pleas at Ipsbroad and flat to be handsome. In a word, she is wich, in which upwards of one hundred witness an agreeable, good humored looking, but by no es were in attendance, and the costs accumulated ported and made manifest through this great ormeans a handsome young woman. She is appa- to about fifteen hundred dollars. The parties gan. rently in good spirits, and laughs very frequently. finally agreed to take the case out of court and

Indian Corn .- All, or nearly all, the accounts Were you to see the Queen on her throne, or on a chair, or on horseback, you would think that she was fully of the middle height, but when she rises, you see that she is of the 'dumpy genus.'

Inat are published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz; in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of a call at our Warerooms, Pennsylvania Accretions, and outrage and an injury. The other nations of the Capitol gate and the Railroad depot. sults go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and the roots, to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out shipped to our hospitable shores. a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform their whole office. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop-it saves a vast deal of manual labor. Albany Cultivator.

> WORTH TRYING .- An experienced writer say that one bushel of flaxsead ground with eight bushels of oats is better for horses than sixteen bushels oats alone, and will effectually cure the botts. If this really be the case, the mixture would be a much cheaper food for horses than oats by themselves, for, one bushel of flaxseed would not generally, cost more than four bushels of oats leaving a saving of four bushels in every sixteen . It is worth a trial-Martinsburg (Va.) Gaz.

Melancholy and Mysterious .- During the ab ence, yesterday morning, of Mr. Dubois, watchmaker, and his wife, his two children, aged seven and four years, either fell into the fire in the room in which they had been left, or were purposely thrown into it. The unfortunate parent on their return, found both of their children horribly disfigured and burning as pieces of wood. Suspicion rests on a negro woman, a servant in in a host—the solitary and far seen aristocrat the employ of Mr. Dubois, who has absconded. of the wilderness; the birch, with its spirit-like If she be guilty of this most infamous, wanton, and amber leaves, ghosts of the departed summer, and cruel murder, on two innocent children, more than the usual punishment of hanging should be

the sun, spotted with gold, like the wings of a lady-bird; the kingly oak, with its summit shaken bare, still hid its majestic trunk in a drapery of and Hamburg Rail Road, giving \$125 per share. The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail partiality, and opinion with the utmost and most

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title in this city.

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert those rights guaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually, but surely, over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the age. A Oh! to have seen the sun set on hills bright in contest between the aristocratic and democratic the still green and lingering summer, and to wake principles, in which the crumbling but still giganprinciples, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers. Out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives or Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The in the alembic of the west, and poured back in a bers. Out of these two great parties, the Whigs to both of the two chief contending parties. The Conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the Whigs, who go for libeimprisoned colors, to mount through the roots of ral, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war: consequently, it is the object with both Whigs and Tories, to rid the country of this dangerous interm-e put to my apprenticeship, having made free choice diate party, and no other surer means is offered of the tailoring trade, I had a terrible stound of than to ship them to our shores. Hence the overup, long and lank as a willow wand. Brawns to whelming arrival of emigrants. It is nonsense to my legs there were none, as my trowsers of other talk of their innate love of the "democratic prinyears too visibly affected to show. The long ciple:" they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which factious leaders in England had determined to uproot society; overthrow peace they had broken up acquaintanceship. My blue and government; track the land with their bloody jacket seemed in the sleeves to have picked a footsteps; and pollute every consecrated avenue, quarrel with the wrists, and had retreated to a tait leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of its conductor, to substantiate these charges by their brightness. At the middle of the back, the proofs derived from English writers, and explain tails terminated, leaving the well-worn rear of my the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land corduroys, like a full moon seen through a dark with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the ed by the good and patriotic, destitute of princitheir maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, united and happy people.

portion to the cause it advocates. All times have portion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power—all causes have acknowledged its aid—and it is now proposed, that the cause of its aid—and it is now proposed, that the cause of in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the mass our country and our countrymen, should be sup-ported and made, manifest through this great or.

All orders promptly attended to.

The Queen's neck is longer than due proportion divide the costs. The matter in dispute was tem with England to flood this country, has proved The times are rife for our purpose. The sys of advantage to her taxed landholders—her impoverished parishes—to her government, her public generally, that they have on hand facture to order that are published of great products of Indian aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have de-Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are fol- hand consists oflowing, her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, secure themselves against the chances of a plague,

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chiefest aim, and we appeal to the well-judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular in-dividual there; but our eyes will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will see nothing but the banner of our native land streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer than the true American worship, around the altar of American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature: and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native. whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius—they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the political dramas. Domestic and current intelligence shall be re-

gularly given, in a short and agreeable manner. The proceedings of Congress will be condensed, and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the Session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with im-

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and distilled the advertises of the contract of form of our Government to be an object of fear and dis-like to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institu-tions pure and unpolluted, we are imperatively called up-on to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Consti-tution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glo-rious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, ex post facto laws; the action we seek with regard to the and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines in-troduced by foreign paupers and European political ad-venturers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Ameri-cans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

Such were Hanney, author of 'Crystalina' and the 'Fever Dream;' Sands, author of 'The Age of Benevolence;' Rohinson, author of 'The Age of Benevolence;' Rohinson,

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION. First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept. in office while there is a competent native willing to accept. Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sector denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the con-

for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the catablishment of a national character, and the perpetuit of our institutions, through the means of our c

men.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Scounth. That this Association shall be styled the Wative American Association of the United States."

Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice four h

WM. W. BANNERMAN respectfully public, that he continues to execu all its various branches; also Copperplate p. Aug. 10—tf

OFA AND CABINET WAREROOMS. The

Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedstea Column and Plain Sideboards Dressing, Column, and Plain Bu Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card Mahogany, Maple, and Poplar Ladies' Cabinets, Bookcases Wardrobes, Wash-stands

Mahogany, Rocking, and Parlor Chairs; and evother article in the Cabinet line. Furniture repaired, and old for new. Funerals attended to, and every requi-N. B. Individual notes taken in payme

SAMUEL DE VAUGHAN, CUPPER, LEECHER, AND BLEEDER,

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep a large suppl of the best Sweedish Leeches. He can be found all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors not of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Dru Aug. 26-y

DANIEL-PIERCE respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Umbrella Manufactory to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, immediately opposite his former stand, and next door to the Native American Hotel. Persons having Umbrellas to cover, or repair, are respectfully solicited to call as

P. S. As several Umbrellas have lost the names by re moving, the owners would much oblige if they would come and designate their Umbrellas. Sept. 23—3m

TRENCH LESSONS .- Mons. Abadie has the hor RENCH LESSONS.—Mons. Anadic has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native language at his rooms, or private families and academies, at a moderate price. For particulars apply at

this office.

Abadie's French grammar and course of French Literature, for sale at all the book-stores.

Fature, for sale at all the book-stores.

NOTICE.—J. PERKINS, House, Sign, and Ornarith lively outline of events mental Painter, has removed from his old stand, to one door east of the Native American Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he will be pleased to attend to those men will be treated with impositions be allowed to bias men will be treated with impositions will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insurance will be considered valid until the policy is experienced hands to do Burnish Gilt Looking-glasses, where will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in the life year.

Note the company value of the company will commence will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insurance will be applyed to the case, according to the term. The risk of the company value of the company value of the life year.

Note the company value of t

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY;

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY;

A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on steel.

WHILE nearly every other country of the old world can boast its collected body of national poetry, on which the seal of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations, in the most striking light, the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a corpus poetaruss, the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiery have achieved, our own country appears to be destitute of poetic honors. Appears, we say, for although no full collection of the chef d'ouvres of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will hear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for American as high a rank in the scale o literary elevation as is now ceded to older, and, in some respects, more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment, we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unmutihated form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking; who believe that the Aonian Maids have confined their richest favors to cur transatiantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is it from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. T to them an honorable reputation throughout the world Such were HARNEY, author of 'Cryslalina' and the 'Fever Dream;' SANDS, author of 'Yamoyden;' WILCOX, author of 'The Age of Benevolence;' ROBINSON, author of 'The

four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

The American Anthology will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain seventy-two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits, on steel, with other illustrations.

Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The first number will be published in December. Subscriptions received in New York by Wiley and Putham, 81 Broadway, and Griswold and Cambreleng, 118 Julion street. All letters to be addressed, post paid to RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

July 29. Sec. N. Y. Let. Intiquarian Association.

Full 28. Sec. N. Y. Let. Antiquarian Association.

Full 28. Sec. N. Y. Let. Antiquarian Association.

Full 28. Sec. N. Y. Let. Antiquarian Association.

Full 28. New YORK Life Insurance and Trust
Company has a capital subscribed of one million of
the State of New York, as well as of individuals,
the husiness means have increased to unwards of five millious of dellars, as appears by a report of the Master in
Characry, chied 28 of May, 1835.

To persous in public employment, who receive fixed
salaries, as lattitution like this affords a certain mode of
securing a sufficient sum for their families at a siture day;
and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making
a living, is buscumulate something for the support and
characters of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of
mind and person which are usually necessary through the
ordinary struggles of life.

A person sged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per
annum, may, by the appropriation of \$18 a year, secure
to his children \$5,000, even if he should die the next day.

A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife
by paying annually the small amount of \$11 80. At 48
persons, a celerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for
the magnetic of the public service, experience
has shown that the salarics are not sufficient to enable the
incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities
of 30. At 60, the same amount may be secured during
a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49 10.

In the minor offices of the public service, experience
has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the
incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities
of sec. much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years, are, therefore, productive
of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of
their families, that are harrassed for years by the dreadful
apprehenaions of fiture want.

For su